# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1823. No. 187.


## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | Wilmington Aug. 30. | | Fayetteville Sept. 4. | | Newbern. Aug 30. | | Petersburg. Aug. 22. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Brandy, Cognac, | gall. | 125 a | 140 | 100 a | 150 | 175 | | 130 | 175 |
| Apple, | —— | 42½ | | 45 | 50 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 50 |
| Peach, | —— | — | | 50 | 62½ | 75 | 85 | 50 | 60 |
| Bacon, | lb. | 8 | 8½ | 8 | 9½ | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Beeswax, | —— | 33 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 35 | — | |
| Butter, | —— | 15 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 25 | — | |
| Coffee, | —— | 28 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 30 | | 28 | 30 |
| Corn, | bush. | 60 | 65 | 45 | 55 | 45 | | 55 | 60 |
| Cotton, | lb. | 13 | | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12½ | 13½ |
| Candles, mould, | —— | 10 | | 13 | 16 | 12½ | 15 | — | |
| Flaxseed, rough, | bush. | 100 | 107 | 75 | | 70 | | — | |
| Flour, | bbl. | 700 | 800 | 500 | 525 | 850 | 900 | 625 | 700 |
| Gin, Holland, | gall. | | 100 | 90 | 110 | 125 | | | 105 |
| Country, | —— | 45 | 50 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 50 | — | |
| Iron, | ton | 9250 | | 10080 | 11200 | — | | 9500 | 10500 |
| Lard, | lb. | 9 | | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | — | |
| Lime, | cask | 150 | | 200 | 300 | — | | 150 | 200 |
| Molasses, | gall. | 35 | 37 | 45 | | 30 | | 33 | 37½ |
| Porter, Phil. | doz. | — | | 250 | 300 | — | | 225 | 250 |
| Powder, Amer. | keg | — | | | 800 | — | | 550 | 700 |
| Rum, Jamaica, | gall. | 90 | 100 | 80 | 110 | 90 | 100 | 115 | 120 |
| West India, | —— | 62 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 75 | 85 | 75 | 80 |
| New England, | —— | | | 45 | 50 | 42 | | 38 | 40 |
| Rice, | cwt. | 300 | 325 | 350 | 400 | 350 | 400 | — | |
| Shot, | —— | — | | | 1200 | — | | 1000 | 1150 |
| Salt, Liverpool, | bush. | 55 | 60 | 100 | | — | | 75 | 87½ |
| Turk's Island, | —— | 45 | 50 | 85 | 90 | — | | — | |
| Sugar, Brown, | cwt. | 800 | 950 | 850 | 1000 | 1000 | 1100 | 750 | 1250 |
| Loaf, | lb. | — | | 17 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 25 |
| Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, | —— | — | | 175 | 200 | — | | 112½ | 175 |
| Hyson, | —— | — | | 125 | — | — | | — | |
| Young Hyson, | —— | — | | — | | — | | 100 | 125 |
| Tobacco, | cwt. | 400 | | 275 | 350 | — | | 350 | 1050 |
| Tallow, | lb. | 9 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | | — | |
| Whiskey, | gall. | 42½ | | 40 | 42 | 40 | | 35 | 38 |
| Wine, Madeira, | —— | — | | 125 | 400 | — | | 250 | 400 |
| Teneriffe, | —— | — | | 125 | 150 | 160 | 175 | — | |
| Sherry, | —— | — | | — | | 160 | 200 | — | |
| Port, | —— | — | | 200 | 325 | — | | — | |
| Malaga, | —— | — | | | 80 | — | | — | |


**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publ[illegible].

Whoever will procure [illegible] and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.



## Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society will take place at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hillsborough, on the Thursday of the next Superior Court, precisely at 12 o'clock. It is hoped and expected that all the members of the society will punctually attend; and all those who feel interested in the advancement of agricultural improvements are also respectfully requested to attend. At this meeting arrangements will be made preparatory to the Cattle Show, exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, and Plowing Match, which will take place on the first Thursday in November next.

It is very material, and it is expected, that all the members will, by the next meeting, have paid all their dues, in order that the society may be entitled to receive its full share of the fund set apart, by the last legislature, by the act to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures in this state.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

Sept. 3. 86—3w

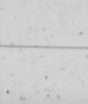
## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 27th inst. two negroes—*SYLVA*, aged twenty-nine or thirty years, and her son *KIMBER* aged about thirteen years. The wench is spare and well made, of a yellow complexion, hangs her head down when spoken to, and is four or five months advanced in pregnancy. Her clothes are yellow fided in with copperas colour. The boy is large of his age; his complexion almost white; has also a down look; his dress, tow pantaloons and cotton shirt. Took with them a bundle of clothes, and probably may change. The above reward with all necessary expenses will be paid to any person who will apprehend said negroes and deliver them to the subscriber, on the waters of Newhope, twelve miles east from Hillsborough, or confine them in any jail so that he can get them.

John Daniel.

Orange county, Aug. 29. 86—3wp

## FOR SALE,



In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

## Valuable Lands in East-Florida, *For Sale.*

THE subscriber is authorised to sell some valuable tracts of land, between the river St. John, the Amanina river, and the sea coast.

Although a portion of that country is sterile lands, yet there is not a doubt that a large portion of it is equal in fertility and salubrity to any part of America, and that it produces in abundance the rich crops of sugar and Sea-Island cotton. Experiments are tering expectations of success. The springs of water are unquestionably excellent.

As the owner of these lands will permit the purchaser to select for himself, at a price that bears no proportion to its real value, and on long credit for the greater part of the payments, it offers to the enterprising reasonable expectation of acquiring wealth from a very small capital.

The title to these lands has been pronounced unimpeachable by the many lawyers to whom it has been submitted; and I hold the written opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers in the union, that the title is indubitably good.

Thos. Strode,

*Agent for the Owner.*

N. B. Houses in town, improved farms, or negroes, will be taken for the first payment, the balance on long credit.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14. 84—6w


## State of North-Carolina,

*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Jacob Summers* vs. *George Horner.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, for the said George Horner to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25. 86—3m

## State of North-Carolina,

*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Josiah Turner, surviving partner,* vs. *John Pendergrass.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, for the said John Pendergrass to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25. 86—3m


## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

**Blanks for sale at this office.**

## Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

### SEED WHEAT.

From the Federal Gazette.

SIR,—I have promised more than once, to send you an account of the mode which is successfully practised in England by all good farmers in preparing seed wheat, with the view of preventing the disease called smut. I now beg leave to trouble you with the fulfilment of that promise.

A ship laden with wheat happened to be sunk in the channel; that some of the cargo was got up, though damaged so as to be unfit for the mill, some one thought it might possibly do for seed if sown immediately, and accordingly some of it was sown. It was remarked the following year with surprise that the crops from this wheat was free from smut, in a neighbourhood where smut abounded all around, and it was obvious to conclude, that it was owing to the seed having been steeped in sea water.—Whether this was the origin of steeping in *brine*, I cannot tell, nor is it material now; it has become the almost universal and invariable practice with good farmers in England, *to steep their seed wheat in brine.* The following decisive experiment was also made to ascertain the efficacy or non-efficacy of brining:—Some clean wheat was sown dry, (not brined) and some of the produce of this the following year, also dry, and so continued for five years; the smut gained ground every year, and the fifth year it was nearly one third smut; this smutty produce was then brined and sown, and the brining applied every year for five years in succession, and the disorder was completely cured by it, so that the sample was as clean and good the tenth year, as to be complete and decisive, and corresponds entirely with my own experience.

I come now to describe the manner of proceeding in making the brine, and also of using it, and of preparing the seed for the field.

1st. As much salt is to be put to water as will make it strong enough to swim a new laid egg, bold and well up. [I did not attend to this, but put as much salt as the water would dissolve.]

2d. The wheat must be steeped in this brine at least twelve hours.

3d. It is then to be put on a clean floor, and hot slacked lime sifted over it, sufficient to seperate the grains of wheat, and candy, as it were, every grain with a coat of lime; to do this, it must be well turned, and stirred with an iron shovel: in this state it is to be taken immediately to the field, sown, and harrowed in: or if early in the season it is sometimes ploughed in.

OBSERVATIONS.

The most convenient practical manner of performing the operation of brining is as follows:—Procure a tub of any sort that will hold as much wheat as is likely to be wanted for any *one day's sowing*, as 4, 6, 8, or 10 bushels; mount this tub upon a stand, so that the brine may be drawn off by a spigot and fawcet into another tub below; then put your wheat into the upper tub at six or seven o'clock on the morning of the day before you intend to sow it; the brine having been previously prepared in the lower tub, is to be lade up into the upper tub upon the wheat, till it is quite covered an inch or two; it must stand in this state all day, and at night, the last thing before going to bed, take out the spigot and let the brine draw off all night into the tub, (by this means the brine will not be unnecessarily wasted); the next morning the wheat must be taken out, and limed with the hot slacked lime as before described. Flour barrels with one end out, are very convenient to carry the seed to the field.

Before putting the wheat into the upper tub, recollect to place a wisp of straw on the mouth of the fawcet to keep back the wheat when the brine is let off.

Observe, the *time* in every thing in this operation. I have heard many assert, that brining was of no avail; that they had tried it, and found it fail. But I always found, upon strict enquiry, in every instance of this sort, that the operation was imperfectly done, and chiefly with regard to time. Farmers will do well to see to this operation themselves.

S. B.

If you were born a gentleman, take care to live and die like one.

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The following (says the N. Y. Ev. Post) is only one out of fifty cases, which we could narrate, where an *innocent* person was tried, condemned, and executed, and where his innocence was afterwards made manifest. We have heard it gravely stated, by a judge holding one of the highest stations in the English criminal courts, that in case of murder, the law considered *circumstantial evidence* entitled to more consideration, and carrying with it more positive evidence of guilt than *direct* testimony; and we are afraid, from the number of erroneous convictions that have taken place in our country, that this extraordinary doctrine is recognized as sound law in our criminal courts. But how easy is it for the villain, who meditates the murder of another, to lay his plans in such a way as to turn suspicion from himself, and fix it on an innocent person? Destitute of every spark of honor and humanity, his only object is to screen himself from justice. Having resolved on the death of one individual, what scruples can he have about sacrificing another, or even ten others, to avert the penalty which the law affixes to his crime?—How easy is it for him to obtain possession of a sword, a pistol, a dagger, or the clothes of one utterly unacquainted with, and having no suspicion of his schemes, and after he has perpetrated the murderous deed, to place these articles in such situations that it would be immediately concluded they belonged to the murderer? We have known more than one instance of a plan similar to this having been carried into effect, and where, in consequence of the articles found near the dead body having been sworn to as the property of the innocent accused, his condemnation and execution followed as a matter of course. We have no doubt the guilty villain, in the case before us, pursued this course, which led to the death of a worthy citizen; and although justice has at last overtaken him, it cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret, that a principle should be recognised in our criminal jurisprudence, which gives a colour to so horrible an outrage as that of putting an innocent person to death. For the sake of our public institutions, for the honor of our national character, and for the cause of humanity, we trust the national legislature will take up the subject, and apply an effectual remedy to so monstrous

From the Providence Journal.

"John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years since, (1817,) for the murder of Dr. Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi. A man has recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent."

*Southern Paper.*

The annals of judicial proceedings rarely afford a trial and execution, of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life had supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the genial climate of Mississippi.—On his return from a winter residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with hope of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in a short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Dr. Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of this hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Dr. Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the country were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial *should* take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which, to his astonishment and sorrow, closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory.—Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime committed by the hands of a villain and assassin.—It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety-nine guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

*Marshal Ney.*—A story is running through the papers of this country, that marshal Ney, and captain Michael Rudolph, a captain of Lee's Legion, in the revolutionary war, is one and the same person, and the story is supported with some ingenuity, but very little probability, and, as it will presently be shown, without the possibility [illegible]

Setting aside the [illegible] impossibility [illegible] a foreigner [illegible] be known to any [illegible] wife, dren.) or any of the family, other circumstances will be noticed that ought to put this story at rest. At what time captain Rudolph, so often mentioned in Lee's memoirs, became a captain in that corps, is not known to the writer of this article. The first notice of captain Rudolph is at page 253 of the memoirs: about the beginning of December, 1780, Lee's corps joined the army of general Green, a few days after which the attack on Georgetown was planned, in which the captain took his usual part.

On his trial, to one of the questions propounded to him, the marshal answered, "my name is Michael Ney, born at San Louis, the —— Feb. 1769." Now, if the marshal had any reason to conceal the place of his nativity, there could be no motive to conceal the time; indeed, on such a solemn occasion, one can scarcely suppose a falsehood would be stated of no importance in the trial. The marshal, then, was born in February, 1769. Captain Rudolph had risen to a captaincy of Cavalry, in December, 1780; at which time the marshal, according to his own account of himself, had not attained his twelfth year!

It would be well, if those who instruct the public, were to be less fond of the marvellous, and more attentive to facts.

*Norfolk Herald.*

*Medway Lace.*—We have seen at the patent office in this city a sample of lace made at a manufactory established at Medway, in Massachusetts, by an artist, who evaded the prohibition against exporting the machinery from England, by bringing over a perfect machine *in his head.* The manufactory, it is said, produces now at the rate of fifty yards per day lace every way equal to any imported, which the makers are enabled to sell as low as two dollars per yard for the finest lace of five inches width. This *we* should think was enough in all conscience for such a flimsy article; but we are told, by those who know more about it, that it is astonishingly cheap.

*Nat. Intel.*

*Fine Crops.*—A friend, who has recently visited the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, in North Carolina, and some of the lower counties of this state, confirms the report made by us a few weeks since, that the crops of Indian Corn, and the produce of the country generally, are in the most flourishing condition, and promise abundantly to reward the labours of the husbandman.—*Norfolk Bacon.*

# Foreign Intelligence.

## LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship Canton, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, inclusive, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. The brig Wm. Gray had been ordered off, and proceeded for Malaga. An English brig, laden with provisions, which attempted to go in after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water.

There had been no attempt to carry off the king from Cadiz as stated in our last London papers. The king was lodged in apartments in the custom house.

Mr. Appleton, the American charge d'affaires, was at Cadiz.

Capt. Macauley, of the Canton, states that it was understood there was three months supply of provisions at Cadiz, and numerous arrivals there daily.

At Algesiras, and San Fernando, there was a plentiful supply.

We learn, from the Cadiz papers, that the cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the constitutional cause.

In the sitting of July 3d, it was proposed to admit the importation into Spain of the produce of Cuba, by foreign vessels, on paying an additional duty of 4 per cent.

The Royal George Steam Packet arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of July, from London, Corunna, and Lisbon—among the passengers were col. Doyle, and the U. S. secretary of legation at Lisbon, with despatches.

The papers say, that Madrid was suffering for every thing, except *houses* and water—provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

Cadiz, July 10.

Admiral Hammelin, commander of the F[illegible]adron off this port, on the [illegible]ve notice to the fishermen [illegible] to instructions from his government, the [illegible] the pain- [illegible] induction of provisions into Cadiz.

Three fishing boats belonging to Rota and captured by the French, have surprised three other fishing boats coming from the Levant, which were captured.

A Sardinian merchant, with a cargo of 500 quintals coufish, from Gibraltar for Lisbon, was detained by one of the French blockading squadron about 3 leagues from Cadiz, and compelled to throw her cargo overboard, when she was permitted to proceed.

July 2.—A column of 1500 French infantry and some cavalry set off from St. Mary's yesterday for Port Real. Letters from St. Mary's say, the whole force destined to the siege of Cadiz, is 20,000 men.

July 5.—Several private letters received to day from Corunna, state that a French division of 6000 men, had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

July 4.—By a despatch from his excellency Don Juan Jabat, our minister at Loadon, we learn that a fleet-sailing English merchant ship sailed from that port on the 11th June for Samtona, laden with provisions and arms, under the patriot Don Miguel Butron. The English corvette Fanny would sail the following week for Vigo, with 6000 muskets, and as many cartridge boxes, to be placed at the disposal of general Morillo, to arm his recruits, which exceed 7000 men

July 5.—An officer arrived this morning with despatches from gen. Zayas, commander of the third army of operations. The despatches communicate favorable intelligence—the army was rapidly moving, and the presence of the valiant chief, who destroyed Besseres and axed Vallin, has inspired fresh vigor in the troops. We expect to see them in a few days crowned with their laurels. Gen. Z. offers to send to Gallicia all the warlike implements necessary to equip a respectable army in that province.

At 2 o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chiellana in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered them battle, which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who then returned quietly to their quarters.

July 10.—The Courier from the Levant has brought letters from Malaga of the 2d inst. and Grenada of the 29th. The former state that gen. Zayas was in Lucena; those from Grenada assert positively that Ballasteros had arrived in that city; but we have not seen any thing which would authorize the belief that he was there on that day.

It is said that three couriers from Madrid have not arrived at Seville, which is attributed to their having been intercepted by by parties of the patriots.

San Fernando, July 8.—Every thing goes on with activity, ware houses are filled with provisions, and the troops are improving themselves every spare moment. The two battalions of city militia have been ordered to join the army. Tracadero has been considerably reinforced.

Grenada, June 26.—General Placentia has assumed the command of the army of this the 9th district. We should be pleased to observe more activity, more energy, and in a word, more decision in gen. Tacon. Placentia is about assembling a large body of troops in the immediate neighborhood of this capital.

## FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 26.

We have recived by the Minerva, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London to the evening of the 8th ult.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool had continued extensive, and prices had advanced.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain has lost the greatest proportion of its men.

The sum of 5000*l.* has been paid to the Spanish relief committee in London, being the subscription of an *anonymous individual.*

The reciprocity duties bill, passed the house of commons on the 4th of July, 75 to 15. The low merchants' bill has also passed.

The Irish insurrection bill passed through a committee of the house of lords.

The French squadron off Cadiz have sent in a flag declaring the port in a state of blockade. Vessels would be allowed to leave the port provided they had no Spanish subjects on board.

The vice roy of Egypt had been ordered to send troops to join the Turkish forces, but a portion of his soldiers, stationed in the Delta, had revolted, and he had been compelled to disobey his order and detain his fleet.

Sir Robert Wilson, and his English companions, arrived a Vigo on the 13th of June. They left Oporto on the 6th, proceded to Braga, where they were abused by the populace, detained two days, and were obliged to return to Oporto under a military guard. Thence they were sent off without being allowed a moment's rest, by way of Vienna. Sir Robert has published an address to the Portuguese since his [illegible] Viken place in that kingdom, and complaining of the attempt that was made at Braga to assassinate him.

## Ten Days later from France.

New-York, August 26.

The fast sailing ship Howard, captain Holdredge, arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Havre. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received regular files of Paris and Havre papers to the 18th of July inclusive; and we have again devoted our columns almost exclusively to translations therefrom. Clouds and darkness yet hang over the affairs of Spain. The Journal du Commerce well remarks, "The history of the civilized world scarce presents such an example of confusion and shocking anarchy. The wars of principles alone produced such results. Spain is precisely in the same situation as France found herself during the days of the league. We restore now to Spain what she gave to us."

The defection of Morillo, from the constitutional cause, is amply confirmed, and that instead of remaining neutral between the two powers, (the cortes and regency,) it is now added that he has gone over to the French with 3000 of his troops. We were, therefore, correct in our supposition of yesterday, that the conduct of this officer was not known at Cadiz, at the date of our latest Cadiz papers. We have given, among our translations, the letter of Morillo to Quiroga at length. It is said that, on the 3d, he published a new and very energetic proclamation against the cortes, and another against the conduct of Quiroga. Quiroga has promised rewards to all the soldiers who should follow him, and has published a decree containing twelve articles against those who have abandoned the constitutional cause, which strikes terror into those under Mina, Velasco, and Torrijos.

In Catalonia, the constitutionalists still evince a disposition to oppose the French inch by inch. It will be seen, by the despatch from Marshal Moncey, that, in marching to invest Barcelona on the 9th, the fourth corps had a sharp action at Molins del Rey and at Martorel, with the troops of Milans and Lloberas, who were disposed to raise the blockade of Barcelona. The Spaniards took shelter under the walls of Barcelona, which place was to be completely invested on the following day.

The defection of Morillo produced a sensible effect on the French funds, by causing them to rise. It is stated, however, that they had subsequently declined, in consequence of the rumour that Ballasteros and Lopes Banos had re-taken Seville.

In addition to the despatch which we have given below from marshal Moncey, our translator has furnished us with another long one, of an antecedent date, (July 4,) but which we deem it unnecessary to publish at length. It commences by giving a pompous account of two sorties which had been made by the garrison shut up in Figueras, in both of which they were repulsed, with a very trifling loss on each side. We are next informed officially of the Seo d'Urgel being invested by Baron d'Eroles, from whence, however, Mina had fled, leaving behind in the fortress the troops who escaped with him from the action with Donnadieu on the 14th and 15th of June, and taking with him from 7 or 800 of the former garrison. Mina arrived at Tarragona, sick, and, on the 26th of June, started again for Barcelona. Baron d'Eroles left the Seo invested by a small force under gen. Ramagosa. On the 28th of June, a sortie was made, which was repulsed; but it was judged expedient to reinforce the blockade with another battalion of the line.

The Duke San Carlos, ambassador from the regency to the court of France, was presented to the king on the 10th of July, and received a public audience.

A Bayonne letter says "much talk has been had with regard to the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna; but we in Bayonne see nothing of those trains of artillery which were to operate in the siege; none have arrived here as yet."

The latest accounts received at Paris from Cadiz were of the 8th July—not so late by two days as were received here and published yesterday. A letter of the 2d mentions that the late sittings of the cortes have been very tempestuous; that the question of surrendering was agitated; that the individuals opposed it, and the militia of Madrid cried out —*Death to the king.*

The defection of the constitutional general Saurfeld, is announced in the Paris papers of the 8th.

A rumor reached London on the 12th July, that there had been a counter-revolution in Portugal in favor of the constitutional system.

Among our extracts will be found sundry interesting articles relating to the Greeks and Turks. In Greece, and Greece only, a ray of sunshine breaks through the general gloom of European despotism.

## GREECE.

The last advices from Greece are of a most cheering and animating character. The government is consolidated and tranquil; the important fortresses have been wrested from the Turks. A new Greece is free. Without the aid of foreign powers, and without money, a handful of men dared to raise the standard of independence against a powerful tyrant, and have succeeded.

Greece owes nothing to the Christian powers or the allied sovereigns; unmoved they saw the Turks massacre prisoners, women and children, and yet alone the Greeks have emancipated the whole Morea. They will be a powerful check upon the Mussulmen, and the freedom of Greece will be the cause of extraordinary revolutions in the Turkish empire. It is not quite certain that Russia will relinquish her designs upon the Ottomites. *Nat. Advocate.*

Captain Dickinson, of the brig Midas, arrived at Baltimore from Smyrna, communicates the following:

About the first of June, the Turks landed an army of 5000 men at Espamatore, in Negropont; they were immediately all cut up and taken prisoners by the Greeks; the information was brought to Smyrna by a vessel direct from the place. The Algerine, Tunisian, Egyptian and Turkish fleets, consisting of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty sail, large and small, had come out of the Dardanelles—they have no ships of the line with them this summer, fearing the fire ships, of which the Greeks had fifteen. On the 17th June, saw and counted a Grecian fleet, between the Island of Mittelene and Ispara, steering east for the gulph of Smyrna;—there were 135 sail, (but one ship in the fleet,) 45 to 50 brigs, the others different rigs.—Was informed at Milo that the Turkish fleet had been seen off that Island, about 8th June, standing towards Candia.

It was said that capt. Pacha had received full power from the Siegnor to make a peace or destroy the Greeks this summer. It was said at Smyrna, that he would not return to Constantinople without something decisive, but make his winter quarters there. The Greeks on the other hand appear firm and undismayed by so imposing a force as the Turks have brought against them, unanimously breathing the patriotic ardour of their ancestors, they feel roused in the holy cause, and, as Napoleon was wont to say of his troops, in every conflict and danger they see a new glory.

The British, French and Dutch squadrons continued to visit Smyrna occasionally, to afford assistance to resident Europeans, but from the jealousy of commerce, they appeared rather to lean to the side of the Turks in the war. None of the U. S. vessels had been as high up the Mediterranean since the Constitution, which paid but a short visit, exchanged salutes with the British and French squadrons, and sailed. *Patriot.*

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, July 23.

"Cadiz still holds out, and there is not much probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. Gen. Lallemand is said to be in the neighborhood of Valencia, with a good force. In this neighbourhood, Terriffa, Algesiras and St. Roque are in the possession of the constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

The state of the revenue, as exhibited in the *expose* of the chancellor of the exchequer, has given great satisfaction. The Courier of the 8th holds the following exulting language:—"The quarter's account, just published, is the theme of general congratulation. Millions of taxes have been taken off, and yet the revenue is on the increase—a deficient consolidated fund, unable to meet the charge upon it, has been converted into an efficient consolidated fund, with a surplus of above a million and a half beyond the charge! Improvement in every branch of the revenue—increasing means, decreasing burthens."

The court of Vienna has at length decided agreeably to the example of other powers to respect the blockade of Turkish ports by the Greeks, whenever such blockades are effectually maintained.

## Distressing News from Africa.

By the arrival of the brig Oswego, at Boston, information is received that when she left Mesurado, the American colonists at Monrobia, (Africa,) were nearly all sick of the fever. The Oswego took out 61 settlers from Baltimore, who were all landed in good health, but who previous to her sailing had died: and nearly all those remaining were sick of the fever, and it is not probable that 20 will survive the present season. —It has been most lamentable that all the American settlers who have gone to Africa, have chosen the most unfavourable season, arriving just at the commencement, or in the midst of the rainy season, they are almost sure to sicken and die.—Doctor Ayres, who went out in the Oswego to assume the government of the colony, was taken sick a few days after he arrived, and was left very ill when the Oswego sailed. The Rev. Mr. Ashmun had partially recovered from his late illness. A gentleman who came passenger in the Oswego, also informs that the Fort erected at Monrobia, Africa, for the protection of the American colony, by Captain Spence, officers and few men, with the intention of making an establishment in that quarter, and opening a trade with the Indians. But, in consequence of the unfortunate fate of Mr. M'Knight, the post has been abandoned, and the party has returned to the settlements.

The Indians, by whom this atrocity was committed, are called the *Camanches*, a numerous and warlike nation, bordering on the heads of the Arkansas, and spreading through a great portion of Texas. It is supposed they could bring into the field at least 15,000 warriors. The Spaniards have never been able to do any thing with them, and have almost relinquished the country to their possession. From St. Antonio, in Texas, to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, the Camanches roam at large the undisputed masters of the soil. All the early frontier establishments of the Spaniards have long since been cut off by those Indians, and the further ingress of the Europeans entirely checked by the fears which they inspired. But the Americans they have heretofore viewed in the most friendly manner, between whom and themselves there has always been kept up a kind and mutual intercourse. The Camanches are said to be under the direction of the celebrated Caddo Chief, the same it was mentioned a short time since, that Iturbide wished to form an *alliance* with, for the purpose of getting his Camanches into the imperial service, in return for which, the Caldo was to have had an "empire" on his own footing.

Tornado; the foundation being placed on rough logs, the walls, although of considerable height and of great weight, gently rolled away before the wind—and scarcely a vestige of the Fort remains.

St. John, (N. B.) Aug. 9.

A few days since, a young man of the name of Smith, was going from the South Branch of the Oromocto towards Shin Creek, carrying a pack with provisions to a camp where a party which he belonged to were lumbering. In following a spotted line through the woods, in a very thick alder swamp, about noon discovered, at a distance of four rods before him, an animal of a dark colour, coming directly towards him. Not being armed, and taking it for a bare, he instantly made for a tree, and got up about 12 feet when the creature approached it. Having a jack knife he immediately cut loose the provision, in hopes that its attention would be attracted therewith; but not appearing to notice it, it sprang from the ground, and at once gained the feet of its victim, tearing off both shoes, with a part of the right heel. Several times it ascended a tree about six feet from that in which Smith was, and from thence leaped on its object, tearing the flesh from his legs and right arm in a shocking manner, endeavouring each time to pull him down to the ground.—The last attempt it made, Smith gave it two wounds with his knife in its neck, and which is probably the means that prevented the animal attempting futher violence, as it then disappeared. The cries of the sufferer were heard by the party in the camp, (which was distant only half a mile from the spot where he was attacked) who instantly followed the sound, and carried their lacerated comrade there. He has since been removed to town for medical attendance, with but faint hopes of recovery.

## INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Louis, August 2.

A succession of calamities, involving the lives and property of the Indian traders, follow each other in quick succession. Scarcely had we penned an account of the disasters brought by the last express, before we were called upon to record fresh instances of savage barbarity, committed in another quarter, upon our enterprising citizens. Mr. John M'Knight, an old and respectable citizen of St. Louis, trading on one of the upper sources of the Arkansas, has been murdered by the Indians, and robbed of nearly all his merchandize. He had fixed himself near the Spanish boundary, where he erected a fort, protected by a

Shenandoah, (Vir.) Aug. 20.

*A Monster.*—On Friday last, two citizens of this place, whilst in Powell's Fort, near town, discovered a large snake, whose head was elevated about three feet from the ground, and whose jaws was extended in the act of bearing to its den, a *young fawn*, which it had caught a few moments before. The snake in thickness, exceeded that of a common man's thigh, but its length could not well be ascertained.

Near Staunton, Va. a Mr. Turner shot at a squirrel, the ball passed through a brush-heap, and lodged in the breast of his own child, an infant of 18 months, which expired in a few minutes. Thus in one week we have to record the death of a mother, a brother, and a child, by the careless use of fire-arms.

*Cotton.*—The Norfolk Herald of the 22d instant says: "There is an uncommon demand for this article in our market just now; several orders have been received within a few days, which will for a considerable time insure a ready sale for all that is brought in. The price [illegible] and good uplands will readily command fourteen cents."

*A Rogue Caught.*—The Berks (Pa.) Journal says:—"We are gratified to state that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Bellville, New Jersey, on the 28th of June last, and who, after conveying her to Philadelphia and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So minutely were his person and clothing described in the advertisement, that the magistrate did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus."

*Contested Notes.*—The Litchfield, (Conn.) Eagle states, that some months since a man now residing in the state of New York, but fromerly in Canaan, in that county, prosecuted the executors of an estate in the latter place, on notes to the amount of several hundred dollars against the deceased, the giving of which was denied by the executors. The cause was finally left to arbitrators, who sat in Canaan: several lawyers, one or two from this village were employed in this case. After considerable proof had been adduced, and the cause, as is said, likely to be settled by the arbitrators in favour of the claim, one of the counsel employed by the executors against the demand, happened to take up one of the notes, and holding it up to the light, discovered the water mark of the paper to be "Bradleyville, 1820," or of some two or three years date, *after the date of the note.* This of course, at once settled the question that they were *forged.* The plaintiff soon made his way out of the state, and the heirs were of course released from the unjust claim.

The senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen, have directed that an order be given to the receivers of indirect taxes, not to exact from the legacies that have fallen to the inhabitants of the United States since the 22d of November, 1823, or that may fall to them hereafter, any other tax or duty, but such as, in similar cases, the citizens of Bremen would be subject to.

# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Wednesday, September 10.

We have received an essay on the subject of agriculture, by "Lillington," introductory to a series of essays on the same subject, addressed to the people of North-Carolina. We should like to see one or two more of the numbers before we determine on the propriety of commencing their publication. We differ very materially from "Lillington," in some of his views; but the drift of his arguments may be such as to awaken attention to the hitherto, in thi state, much neglected subjects of agriculture and manufactures. In such case we should cheerfully publish them.

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The editor of the Milton Gazette exults in the result of the late election for members of congress, as though the votes of the people of this state had really been given in favour of Mr. Crawford. "We assert," says the Gazette, "that the popularity of Mr. Crawford has at no time been more certain, or the vote of the state less doubtful in his favour than at present." The editor of the Gazette may call what has been said in favour of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams "raming," if he please; but we have not yet cause to believe that it will all "vanish into smoke." It is true that some of the members elected for congress are in favour of Mr. Crawford; but it is not true that they were elected *because* they were in favour of Mr. Crawford. In this district we know that many votes were given for Mr. Mangum by men decidedly in favour either of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams; and had every man in the district been in favour of these two candidates, the result of the election would not have been materially changed; Mr. Mangum and gen. Barringer being both the *professed* friends of Mr Crawford. The comparative merit of these two gentlemen was "the pivot on which the contest turned;" not their sentiments in relation to the presidential question. Nor does the election in the district in which the editor of the Gazette resides, offer any more "certain index" of the feelings of the people. Mr. Saunders is a warm friend of Mr. Crawford; but it is more than probable that he would have been re-elected without opposition even had he expressed himself equally warm in favour of Mr. Adams. In some other districts we know that the presidential question was not "pressed into the controversy;" nor have we any proof that it has materially influenced the election in any part of the state.

The editors of the Raleigh Register go even farther than the editor of the Gazette. "We have said," say they, "and we continue to say, that Mr. Crawford will sit in the presidential chair, and that the *unanimous* vote of North Carolina will assist in placing him there." Broad as this assertion is, we shall not pretend to contradict it; for, as these wise editors justly remark, "mutability is written on every thing we see, or can comprehend in the material world," and Mr. Crawford *may* be elected chief magistrate of the union. At present, however, we certainly have much reason to doubt that such will be the result.

The editor of the Western Carolinian is in favour of the election of Mr. Calhoun; and though he speaks not so positive, yet he speaks unhesitatingly, and his opinion is entitled to full as much weight as that of the editors of the Register. "Perhaps few persons," observes this respectable editor, "have had greater facilities than we have, of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of the western counties on the presidential question. We not only have intelligent correspondents in almost every county, but we have just returned from a visit in the upper co[illegible]; in the course of which, we took some pains to learn the public sentiment. The result of this observation is, that Mr Crawford has much fewer friends than either Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams, or Gen. Jackson."

After viewing such conflicting statements as have been for some time past presented to the public, it would be presumption in us to say who will be the successful candidate; but with the editor of the Fayetteville Observer we are inclined to believe, that "those who have been most sanguine in their calculation on the vote of this state, will be very much disappointed."

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*** Several articles intended for this week's paper, have been necessarily postponed.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

| | *Senate.* | *Commons.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Burke,* | Jas. *R.* M'Dowell, | Brice Collins, Wm. *Roane.* |
| *Carteret,* | Andrew Wilson, | Isaac Hellen, Edward H. Bell. |
| *Haywood,* | Thos. Love, | Jas. *R.* Love, N. Edmondson. |
| *Montgomery,* | Jas. Legrand, | John Dargan, Hardy Morgan. |
| *Lincoln,* | Daniel M. Forney, | Oliver W. Holland, Daniel Conrad. |
| *Rutherford,* | E. Alexander, | James Graham, John Carson. |

### CONGRESS.

*Morgan district,* Robert B. Vance.

### CONVENTION DELEGATES.

*Anson,* Francis A. Cash, Henry W. Harrington.
*Buncombe,* Col. Chunn, Gen. Philip Britain.
*Burke,* Col. Wm. Dixon, Col. Isaac T. Avery.
*Caswell,* B. Yancey, *R.* M. Sanders.
*Haywood,* Rev. H. Posey.
*Iredell,* Geo. L. Davidson, Robert Simonton.
*Lincoln,* R. Williamson, *R.* H. Burton, J. F. Brevard.
*Mecklenburg,* Col. Thos. G. Polk, Gen. M'Cleary.
*Orange,* Thomas *Ruffin,* Michael Holt, W. P. Mangum, Jas. S. Smith.
*Randolph,* Gen. A. Gray, J. B. Troy.
*Rowan,* C. Fisher, John Beard, jr. John H. Freeling.
*Stokes,* Matthew *R.* Moore, Willis Pilkinton.

In Orange county, 1138 votes were given for the convention, and *four* against it.

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The board of commissioners for deciding on the cases of claims arising under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent, assembled and organized itself, at its rooms on the Capitol Hill, on Monday last. The board is composed, on the part of the United States, of Mr. Cheves, commissioner, and Mr. Seawell, arbitrator; on the part of Great Britain, of Mr. M'Tavish, arbitrator.

Mr. James Baker, the acting consul general of Great Britain, was chosen secretary to the Board, and Mr. Charles Manly, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen clerk.

Mr. Hay, it will be recollected, is the agent appointed to arrange the claims, &c.

On Tuesday, after transacting all the business which could at this time be acted upon, the board adjourned to meet again on the 20th day of October next.

We understand that no decision on the average value to be allowed for each slave has been made; and that, of course, the definitive list of claims has not yet been submitted to the Board.

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*Light Houses.*—This establishment in the United States is considered as complete as any in the most commercial states in Europe. Captain Lewis, the superintendant, has lately returned to Boston, from the inspection of the light houses south of that port, including the Floridas, and will proceed to examine those to the eastward, and on the lakes. The number of light houses between New York and the Spanish Maine, is fifty-one; and to the eastward of New York, including Eastport, twenty-eight. There are seven on the lakes, and fourteen now building, or intended to be built.

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The Haytien Journal, called *Le Propagateur,* of the 14th of July, says—"The *Coffee* crop is of the finest promise; it will, perhaps, be double the last."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, to the editor of the Milton Gazette, dated Fayetteville, August 8, 1823.

"Preparations are making by our merchants for a considerable increase, which we except will be made to our business the ensuing winter. I think they will hold out such inducements to the merchants in the western and north-western section of the state, as will influence them to make this their market for sales and purchases hereafter.—There is no other town within your reach, nor indeed any in the Atlantic states, (except Wilmington,) where West India commodities can be and are sold so low as at Fayetteville. The improvements which are making in the river below Wilmington, (already in a state of considerable forwardness) when completed, will enable large vessels to take in their cargoes at the wharf and proceed to sea without the expense and delay of lighting, which has always been a great drawback to our trade.—There will be no necessity, when this work is finished, of shipping our produce to N. York or elsewhere to be reshipped. It will be put on board the vessel at Wilmington which is to carry it to its ultimate destination abroad; our own merchants will receive the profits which have been wrested from them by the enterprise of our neighbours, and our own state will receive credit for the products of its fields which have hitherto gone to swell the exports of our sister states. Independant of every thing like state pride, (which ought, nevertheless, to have some influence,) we believe, that if your merchants and planters would give this market a trial for one season, they would find the advantages so manifest that they will be unwilling to forego them. A committee of the merchants has been appointed, who regularly correct the "Prices Current" every week for the Fayetteville paper, so that this source of information, which so frequently only serves to mislead, may be relied upon as being correct. As a means of exerting some little interest in the minds of our friends in your section of the state, we would be glad to extend the circulation of our newspaper among them. Are there not some of your neighbours who would be willing to cultivate an acquaintance which promises to be mutually advantageous?"

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From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

*Non-Specie paying Banks.*—When corporations or individuals set themselves above law, and assume the power of regulating their affairs in such a manner as not only to put justice and right at defiance, but greatly to outrage public feeling, perhaps the only resort is to the press, that dishonesty may be exposed and insolence punished. The refusal of the banks of North Carolina to pay specie, is in itself an evil of enormous magnitude; but when at length insult is added to injury, the grievance becomes intolerable. We make the following statement from authority, and its truth can be substantiated in a court of justice: A gentleman of our acquaintance, having about $1300 in notes of the State Bank of N. Carolina, payable at Tarborough, applied to the bank in that place a few days since, with the view of obtaining specie or its equivalent for the amount. Upon addressing the proper officer in a civil manner, he was rudely told that the *Bank had specie, but did not choose to pay it!* Now, here's treatment for an honest citizen politely asking his right! Let the reader bear in mind, that the applicant was not a *Broker,* demanding the cash for his twenty or fifty thousand, but simply a private gentleman, having but a small sum: And yet these institutions, in the constant and notorious practice of such bare-faced injustice, have the effrontery, the unparalleled effrontery, to *complain* that their notes are sold in Petersburg at less than their par value! We can say with truth, that we entertain for the government and people of North Carolina, sentiments of unfeigned respect: but at the same time we are constrained to remark, that unless measures of coercion with respect to their Banks shall be promptly adopted at the ensuing session of their Legislature, that the world will begin to think that their sense of obligation between man and man—what is just, what is fair dealing—what is common honesty—is not what it has been, what it should be.

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A Hartford, Conn. paper says, "This may be said to be the most favorable season within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. It is rarely the case that all crops are abundant in any one year; but this year the bounties of Providence are showered down upon us in rich profusion." "The pecuniary circumstances of the country are equally propitious; we believe for thirty years past the people have not been so free from debt as the present time; the banks have more money than they can conveniently loan."

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Correspondent of the 24th of July says, "the prospect of good crops is better than it has been for the last 20 years. The corn crop is made, and the cotton looks delightfully."

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Proposals have been issued at Washington for publishing a monthly periodical work, to be entitled the *African Repository and Colonial Journal;* under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Each number will contain 32 pages octavo, and the price of the work will be $2 a year, payable on the delivery of the 6th number. *True Amer.*

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Great Britain is cut by *a thousand leagues* of canal navigation, and traversed in every direction by about forty-six thousand leagues of road.

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**The Presbytery of Orange,**

will meet at the Red House, Caswell county, on the Thursday before the second Sabbath in October next.

J. Witherspoon, *Stated Clerk.*

September 9. 87—

**A new Presbyterian Church**

will be opened for divine service, on Cane Creek, in the neighbourhood of Mr William Morrow and col. Samuel Child, on Friday the 19th inst. and on the Sabbath following, being the third Sabbath, the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

September 9. 87—

**A Camp Meeting will commence** in Greensborough, Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in October, and end on Monday following.

Sept. 8. 87—

**It is expected that the Rev.** Lewis Skidmore will deliver a sermon to the Self-reforming Society of Person county, on Sunday the 9th of November, at Providence meeting house, north part of Person county, about two miles from Cunagin's store.

Sept. 8. 87—

**CASTOR OIL.**

THE subscribers manufacture and keep constantly for sale

***American cold-pressed Castor Oil,***

of a superior quality. Physicians and Merchants can be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

**Jas. Mattoon & Co.**

Greensborough, Guilford county, Sept. 5. 87—4w

**CAMP-MEETINGS.**

FOR Franklin circuit, at Mount Zion meeting house, in Franklin county, Va. on Saturday, September the 13th.

2. For Iredell circuit, at Snow-creek meeting house, in Iredell county, N. C. on Saturday, September the 27th.

3. For Salisbury circuit, at Center meeting house, about seven miles north of the narrows of the Yadkin, in Montgomery county, on Saturday, October the 4th.

4. For Granville circuit, at Mount Tirza meeting house, near the lower part of Person county, on Saturday, October the 18th.

It is expected that the above camp meetings, all to commence on Saturday, will be concluded on the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence its session for the year 1823, in Leaksville, Rockingham county, N. C. on Saturday the 1st day of November.

**Lewis Skidmore.**

September 8. 87—


**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Shadrach Roberts* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Richard Crabtree* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Crabtree & Davis* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs' demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Joseph Ulmstead* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Nathaniel Harris* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state, Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs' demand, with the costs of suit.

Tests,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Jonathan Moize* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state, Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Samuel Forsyth* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Jesse Duke* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Francis Roberts* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*Edward Harris, sen.* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Orange County.*
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

*L. V. & T. V. Hargis* vs. *James Roberts, dec'd.* — Justice's execution, levied on lands of Jas. Roberts, dec'd. Si. fa. to the heirs at law, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the children and heirs at law of the said James Roberts, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs' demand, with the costs of suit.

Test,

**John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 87—6w

## THE YOUNG FARMER.

A jolly young farmer; whose new married wife
Had just taken residence with him for life,
Threw early one morning so sturdy and smart,
Cross the roof of his cottage the rope of his cart.

Then in accents of honey, "sweet Molly" he said,
For a month had not pass'd since the parties were wed,
'Sweet Molly, to the back of the cottage repair,"
No sooner he said it than Molly was there.

"Now draw down that rope that hangs over the roof;
Draw harder," cries Ned, "you don't draw hard enough."
Still harder she drew, but how evil the case,
Tho' she pull'd it and twitch'd it, it still kept its place,

"To the front of the cottage, sweet Molly, with me;
Draw gently now love, for 'tis coming you see."
So gently they drew, and the rope soon was sprawling;
"Now, lets have hereafter one way in our hauling.

onward while passing the journey of life,
You pull against Ned, or Ned pulls against wife,
The rope of contention will always hang o'er us,
There's nothing but jarring and discord before us.

"But let us forever, as time rolls along,
And cares and vexations 'gin round us to throng:
Whate'er the tide be, the wind or the weather,
Both choose the same end, and then both pull together."

From the Hancock Gazette.

A Printer was leading a bachelor's life,
'Cause he could not, or would not procure him a wife;
Industrious, prudent, he cut but few capers,
Printed pamphlets, blank *greetings*, and weekly newspapers.

On a newspaper day, a friend happen'd to call,
While creak went the press, and thump, thump went the ball;
On the part of the sheet he was casting his eye,
Which tells us who marry, and also who die;
Then says to the Printer, "unless my eyes fail,
Your impression just hereabouts looks rather pale,"
"What would not look pale," replies Type, "in this case?
With marriage and death staring full in the face!"

THE EPISTLE FROM THE

## YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,

Held in London, from the 21st to the 29th of the Fifth month, inclusive, 1823:—To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Great Britian, Ireland, and Elsewhere.

Dear Friends,

We have again been made thankful in the belief that the Lord is not unmindful of us; and we reverently trust this meetiug has not been held in vain. We may inform you that the current of Christian love has renewedly flowed amongst us; and it has extended to all our absent friends. Under this precious influence, we offer you our endeared salutation, desiring your advancement in the way which leadeth unto eternal life; and that you may ever bear in remembrance that "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Beloved Friends, we have no new doctrine to communicate—no fresh precepts to enforce: it is a peculiar excellence of the Gospel that its character is always the same. To those who desire to have their hearts cleansed from the defilements of sin—yea, to all—the grace our of Lord Jesus Christ continues to be freely offered. The cross must be daily borne by all who would become his disciples. If we would attain unto that holiness without which no man can see the Lord, we must apply in faith unto Him who "taketh away the sin of the world;" who was "wounded for our transgressions," who was "bruised for our iniquities," and by whose "stripes we are healed;" who being in glory with the Father "before the world was," condescended, in order to effect our redemption, to come down from heaven, and take upon him the nature of man. In contemplating the infinite importance of these solemn truths, and in publickly acknowledging our belief in the Divinity of our blessed Saviour, we desire most clearly to convey the sentiment that it is not the mere assent of the judgment to the truths of Holy Scripture, however desirable such an assent may be, that is sufficient to make us real Christians. It is only by the sanctifyiug operations of the Holy Spirit that we come fully to partake of the benefits of the mediation and propitiatory sacrifice of the Son of God.

It is our earnest solicitude that all whom we are addressing may be enough concerned for the salvation of their souls. Dear friends, we believe that for the advancement of this most necessary work, it is good for us frequently to seek after retirement in spirit before the Lord, and to await in reverent silence for the secret intimations of His will. If this be not immediately manifested let not any be discouraged, but let them persevere in faith. Then we believe that in the Lord's time that evidence of his care will be granted which will prove consoling to the mind. On such occasions the precepts of holy writ will at times be brought instructively to our remembrance. With these invaluable writings it becomes every one who bears the name of a Christian, to endeavor to be well acquainted. In order to acquire this knowledge, we wish that all our members may observe the good practice of a daily serious reading of the Scriptures in their families, when collected; and also that they frequently read them in private in a pious disposition of mind, even though it be but a small portion at a time.

In the sacred writings no duty is more clearly set forth than that of prayer. Prayer is the aspiration of the heart unto God: it is one of the first engagements of the awakened soul, and we believe that it becomes the clothing of the minds of those whose lives are regulated by the fear and love of their Creator. If in moments of serious reflection, and when communing with our own hearts, we are sufficiently alive to our helpless condition, we shall often feel that we may pour forth our secret supplications unto the Lord. And as we believe that it is one of the greatest privileges a Christian can enjoy, thus to draw nigh in spirit unto the Father of mercies, we earnestly desire that no one may deprive himself of so great a blessing. But let all on such occasions remember the awful majesty of Him who filleth heaven and earth, and their own unworthiness in His pure and holy sight. If these considerations ought to possess the mind in our secret aspirations unto the Almighty, how incumbent it is upon those who publicly approach the Throne of Grace, to cherish them in their hearts, and to move only under the influence of that spirit which enables us to pray aright!

Whilst he who would be a real and not a nominal Christian, is duly impressed with the necessity of striving to become a meek and humble disciple of Jesus—whilst he bears in mind that he is constantly liable to fall, and that he must therefore be waiting for the renewal of his spiritual strength, and at all times be placing his dependance upon Divine aid—there is safety. But we fear, with respect to some who have run well for a time, that either through the friendship of men or outward prosperity, or through unwatchfulness, they have gradually fallen away from that to which they had once attained; and, that others from similar causes, are not advancing to that state of purity and simplicity in which they would become useful members of the Church of Christ. Dear Friends, permit us in Christiau love, to remind you of the ever important injunction of our Lord—"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." If you endeavour to prove by your actions the sincerity of your profession, if in your intercourse with others you show that you have an honest and upright heart, if your lives are ordered in the fear of the Lord: you may, by your daily walk through life, commend and adorn your own religious principles. But, if there be a want of consistency of conduct, it may lead those around you, lightly to esteem those very principles which their judgment has at one time approved; nay, it may cause the way of Truth to be evil spoken of.

There are many ways by which our attachment to religion and virtue may be made manifest to others. One of these is the due observance of that day which is publicly set apart for the performance of divine worship. Our care for the due attendance of our religious meetings, both on first days and on other days of the week, has been repeatedly expressed, nor have we at this time been unmindful of this primary obligation. We earnestly entreat every one, when thus met, to consider the worship of the Almighty as a solemn act. Under this impression, his demeanor will bespeak a serious thoughtfulness; and, let all remember, that at such times, an indolent state of mind is offensive in the sight of Him whom we are met to serve.—But the duties of the day, to which we have adverted, are not confined to the time allotted to assembling with our brethren. Our spiritual growth may be advanced by habits of quietness and retirement, and by suitable reading in the course of the day. On the other hand great care is necessary that we do not by travelling on our outward avocations, or by otherwise engaging in them, dissipate those good impressions with which we may have been mercifully favored.

The account of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and all other ecclesiastical claims, including the cost and charges of distraint, and a few demands for military purposes, have been brought up in usual course. The amount is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred pounds.

We rejoice with gratitude that this country has continued to be favoured with the blessings of peace, whilst we lament that other nations, at no great distance from us have been involved in contention and bloodshed. We desire that we may all so live under the influence of that Spirit which breathes peace on earth and goodwill towards men, that, whenever occasions occur, we may be prepared, by our conversation and conduct, in meekness and wisdom, to show forth our precious testimony to the peaceable nature of the Gospel dispensation.

Our friends in Ireland, and those of all the yearly meetings on the continent of America, have at this time been brought to our remembrance, with the feeling of much brotherly love, by the continuance of our usual exchange of epistles. This meeting has again felt deeply interested on behalf of the natives of Africa who continue to be torn from their homes and consigned to cruel bondage, as well as for those who are held in slavary in the colonies of this country.—And we desire that Friends, every where, may not fail to remember all who are thus deprived of their liberty, with feelings of sorrow, and to pity them in their degraded condition; and, also, that they would embrace every favourable opportunity that may present itself for pleading the cause of these our oppressed fellow men.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting by

JOSIAH FOSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

From Sturms' Reflections, translated by Wesley.

## THE UTILITY OF STORMS.

We should consider the phenomenon of nature so, that the wisdom and goodness of our Heavenly Father may be clearly apprehended by our understanding, and make the deepest impression upon our heart; and this should appear to us the more indispensable, because it is so much neglected by a multitude of inattentive, ignorant and ungrateful people. It is true, that God sometimes makes use of natural phenomena to punish the sins of men; but these particular cases do not prove that he does not propose chiefly, and in general, the benefit and welfare of the whole. Universal nature affords incontestible proofs of this. At present, let us consider a single phenomenon, which is well calculated to convince us of this; and concerning which we have great need to have our ideas rectified.

Are we not, in general, accustomed from our youth to pronounce the words thunder and lightning, with terror? Such is our injustice, that we never think but on those extremely rare cases, in which tempests have been prejudicial to a very small part of the universe, while we shut our eyes against the great advantages which result from them to the whole creation. Alas! we should change our tone, if God, irritated by our murmuring and ingratitude, were to deprive us of the blessings which thunder and lightning produce. It is true, him we are not capable of pointing out all the advantages resulting from them; but the little which we know may suffice to fill our hearts with gratitude toward our great Benefactor.

Let us represent to ourselves an atmosphere loaded with an infinity of noxious and pestilential exhalations, which are still more and more augmented by continual evaporations from terrestrial bodies; so many of which are corrupt and poisonous. This air we must breathe; the preservation or destruction of our being, pepends on it. The salubrity or insalubrity of the air, brings life or death. We all know how difficult respiration is in the stifling heats of summer, and what uneasiness and anxiety we then feel. Is it not then a great mercy from God, which merits our utmost gratitude, that a salutary storm comes to purify the air from all that might render it injurious; that its sets fire to the saline and sulphureous particles, and thus prevents their dangerous effects; that it cools the air, and in restoring its elasticity, renders it proper for respiration?

Without such storms, destructive exhalations would be more and more corrupted and multiplied; men and other animals would perish by thousands; and a universal plague would render the earth a general grave yard. Which then is most reasonable—to wish for, or fear storms? To murmur at the slight mischief which they sometimes occasion; or to bless God for the excellent advantages which they procure to the world at large? Add to this, that not only men and animals profit much by the purification of the atmosphere from noxious vapours; but the vegetable kingdom also gets much advantage by it. Experience teaches us, that the rain, which falls in a thunder storm, is more proper than any other for the fertilization of the earth. The saline and sulphureous particles which fill the atmosphere in the time of a thunder storm, are brought down by the dops of rain, and become an excellent nutriment for plants; to say nothing of the innumerable multitude of little worms, seeds, and insects which are precipitated by the rain; and which may, by the assistance of a microscope, be easily discovered in the drops of water.

Reflections of this kind may serve to moderate that excessive fear which we have of thunder; a fear which too plainly proves how little confidence we have in God. Instead of giving way to dreadful and terrific ideas, let us accustom ourselves to meditate on the majestic grandeur of the storm. Instead of conversing about the evils occasioned by lightning, let us speak of the great necessity and utility of thunder storms—Instead of praying to God to avert such, let us rather entreat him to send them from time to time; or else let us leave this entirely to that Supreme Being, who always governs the world with so much wisdom and goodness. As often as we see a storm, let us say, in the fullness of our heart, and with strong confidence—Lord God Almighty! it is thou who commandest the thunder; and directest the way of the lightning! We are in thy hand; thou alone canst save; thou only canst destroy. At thy command the tempest shall either fertilize or destroy our fields. Thou art great, O Jehovah! and thy power is inexpressible. How can we resist thee; or where can we fly to escape thy pursuing anger? Thou speakest to us by the thunder; but it is to bless, not to curse us. Blessed be thou, O Lord, from eternity to eternity, and let all the people say, Hallelujah! Amen.

## ROCK HONEY.

*"He made him to suck honey of the rock."*
Deut. xxxii. 13.

Suck honey from a rock? How could this possibly be done? In South Africa the bees have the habit of depositing, or plastering, their honey on the surface of rocks in cliffs; which, for its protection, they cover with a layer of dark coloured wax. This, by exposure to the weather, becoms hard, and of a colour which cannot easily be distinguished from the rock itself. Suppose a person making an incision, in this outside coat of wax; by applying his mouth to it he would easily succeed in sucking out plenty of honey. To a person viewing him from a little distance and observing some of the honey dropping from his chin, he would seem to be sucking honey from the flinty rock.

The bees frequently cover trees in the same manner, with their honey and wax. I have seen the gable end of a Dutch farmer's house plastered over in the same way.—It proved to him a perpetual mine of honey, for he had no sooner cut and carried away a portion of it for the use of his family, than the busy bees set to work to fill up the excavation he had made. As his necessity required continued supply, he kept them constantly at work. They are most expeditious workers in winter, for that is the flower season in such climates.

*A Surprise.*—A few evenings since, a party of young men were returning from a public house, a short distance from the outskirts of this town, when they observed a man walking arm in arm with a female companion, at no great distance from them, apparently engaged in saying all the soft amorous nothings that custom has rendered it necessary for our sex to adopt, as the preparatory routine to more substantial joys. Instead o revelling in all the fine-drawn luxuries of sympathetic happiness, in the consciousness of knowing others are pleased, our merry party felt the most resistless desire to interrupt the antenuptial pleasures of the loving pair; and one of them, with a rudeness that time and place alike condemned, thrust himself between the armorous twain, and disunited them, snatching, with no gentle force, the reluctant hand of the "fair unknown," while his friends kept at bay her male companion. Our pot-valiant hero was about to ravish a kiss, when, ye Powers! how can the surprise of our now sobered friend be imagined, when he found the object of his buccaneering adventure was, in fact, a lawful prize, and in the person of the disappointed fair one, traced the well known features of his own wife! *Brighton Chronicle.*

*Making the most of a Thing.*

While landing the baggage of a lady, a sailor was particularly active in conveying it to her Hotel; she having observed this, presented Jack with a piece of money, saying, "Now my friend, what will you have to drink?" "Why please your honour," says the seaman, "I am not thirsty." "But," said the lady, "you shall not escape so, you must drink something, so what will you take, a dram—a glass of grog—or a glass of punch?" "Why," said Jack, as I must drink (or your ladyship's honor, it wouldn't be good manners to be backward; so I'll take the *dram* now, and will be drinking the glass of *grog*, while your ladyship is making the *punch* for me."


## Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the Raleigh road three miles from Hillsborough, on Wednesday morning last, a yellow sorrel MARE; she has a blaze face, and three white feet, one hind foot white half way up the leg; has a wart on her left ear larger than a partridge egg; she is near fifteen hands high and four years old last spring. A reasonable reward, with all necessary expenses, will be paid to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to her recovery.

Mary Crabtree, *widow.*

Sept. 1. 86—3wp

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a likely young

*Negro Woman,*

for which he will pay the cash.

M. Adams.

Sept. 2. 86—3w

## NOTICE.

THAT on the 29th September, 1821, was either lost or stolen from my pocket, a pocket book in which was the two following notes of hand, viz: one on capt. James Moore and Andrew Roberson, of Orange county, N. C. for a balance remaining due thereon, the sum of fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; said note was first executed by said Moore and Roberson to Henry Brannock, of said county. The other note on James Oliver, of Moore county, for the sum of sixteen dollars and fifty cents, due and payable at November Chatham court, 1821. Affidavit having been made of the loss thereof, on the 29th October 1821. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading or buying said notes under any pretence whatever, as they are my just and rightful property to all intents and purpose.

Amos Wilson.

Guilford county, N. C.
August 18, 1823. 85—3w

## TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

*On Monday, the 22d September next,*

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the market house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred [illegible] lying on the waters of Cain creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Fra[illegible] in and to a lot in the town of Hill[illegible]ough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

May 12. 83—6w

*Alexander, Harrison & Co.*

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf